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campanulate gibbous, teeth subulate nearly equal unaltered in fruit."—The flowers are white with a faint rosy tinge. The peduncles are not nearly so long as the *T repens*, with which it might by a hasty glance be confounded. It has been recorded before as found on the ballast heaps of New York City in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, VI. p. 356. A careful search in other localities may result in its discovery.—Jos. F. James, *Cincinnati.*

Aralia racemosa, L.—I have lately found a specimen of this species which was so large as to deserve mention. There were four stalks springing from the root, two of them each about an inch in diameter at the base. The largest was six feet high and had some of the top broken off. The leaves were about three feet in length and the leaflets very large. The fruit hung in clusters from 15 to 18 inches in length, and the bright red of the ripe berries made it a very attractive plant. The vigorous growth of the plant was of special notice. Gray gives no size for it, but Wood says its height is from three to four feet, but in the present plant, it must have been between seven and eight before the top was broken off.—J. F. James, *Cincinnati, O.*

Notulæ Exiguæ.—I should be glad if any botanists who possess my handbook would make the necessary correction in regard to the transmission of labels. The new ruling practically excludes any label that one would care to send out, and the express companies will thrive at the expense of the Department.

Your note on the catalepsy of *Physostegia Virginiana* should contain a reference to the manner of the action. The flowers are made to assume their definite position by friction of the pedicels against the subtending bracts. Remove the bracts and they at once fall limp. This was shown me by Prof. Goodale in 1879.

Among a lot of fresh growing plants sent me last spring by Mr. Joseph Jackson of Millbury, Mass., I find a specimen of *Trillium erectum* with two vigorous flowering stalks arising from the same rootstock and with a common sheath of scales. I have a *Cypripedium acaule* in like condition.

I found the larches in Franconia, N. H., badly injured by green *larvæ* which when touched stood out from the branches like the twigs, which in color they closely resembled. Prof. Packard informs me that they have also ravaged in Maine.—W. W. Bailey, *Brown University.*

The Darwin Memorial.—No more fitting tribute can be paid to the memory of this distinguished naturalist than the Memorial proposed in the circulars sent out from the Royal Society and by the home committee of which Dr. Asa Gray is Chairman and Prof. Alexander Agassiz Treasurer. The subscription list contains the most honorable names in Great Britain and it is especially desirable that the number of subscribers be great rather than the individual subscriptions, for in a memorial to this great epoch-maker in science should appear contributions from all those who appreciate his work or honor his memory, and their name is legion. The form which the Memorial is to take has not yet been decided, but it will probably include an endowment for a scholarship to carry on biological research. The English circular appropriately says: "though the works of CHARLES DARWIN form his best and most enduring memorial, his many friends and admirers feel that these should not be his only monument. They are desirous of handing down to posterity the likeness of a man who has done so much for the advancement of natural knowledge, possibly in the form of a statue to be erected in some public place. They wish further, if possible, to establish a Fund associated with his name, the proceeds of which will be devoted, in some way hereafter to be determined, to the furtherance of Biological Science."

In the English subscription list the amounts vary from two or three dollars to five hundred. so that any one can give, and we have no doubt that many readers of this will be glad to contribute within these limits. The home circular says that "subscriptions may be sent to Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass., who will acknowledge the same and forward them to the Treasurer of the English Executive Committee of the Darwin Memorial."—J. M. C.

Aralia racemosa, L.—This plant is well adapted to show the morphological character of a panicle. Two or three internodes from the ground is a leaf about 2½ ft. long. In its axis may be found 1 to 3 umbels. The next internode bears a leaf about 1½ ft. long. In this axis is a raceme of 4 to 7 umbels. The leaf of the following internode is only about ⅔ ft. in length. It bears a panicle of 4 to 7 umbels. The succeeding leaf is ⅜ in. long, the petiole equalling the ternately parted rudimentary blade. The axis contains 3 to 4 umbels in a panicle. Then follow two or three leaves scarcely ¼ in. long with undivided blades passing into triangular bracts. This is the normal condition, but intermediate states are found connecting the leaves morphologically with the bracts by a continuous series of specimens. What seems to be a large panicle is the primary stem bearing small racemes or panicles in the axis of leaves in their ordinary form or reduced to bracts.

This species is pretandrous. The petals and stamens fall off before the 5 stigmas recurve to receive the pollen, insuring cross-fertilization.—A. F. FOERSTE, *Dayton, Ohio.*

Animal and Vegetable Chlorophyll.—To say that one difference between plants and animals is that the food of the former is inorganic and that of the latter organic is hardly a correct statement, for the food of both kinds of organisms is necessarily